Campus selections in IITs and IIMs

*250. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

whether it is a fact that corporates and multi-nationals are making campus selections in IITs and IIMs, by offering attractive salaries and perks;

if so, the details of direct selection made by them during 2006 and 2007; and

the steps being taken to bring in brilliant talent into public services?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) It is a fact that multinational and Indian private sector companies recruit a substantial number of students of IITs and IIMs through campus selection.

A Statement showing the details of direct selection made by the two kinds of companies during 2006 and 2007 is given *(See* below).

Recruitment to public services is done based on all relevant considerations including the intellectual ability of the applicants.

Statement

Direct selections made by IIT and IIM during 2006 aw/2007

SI.No.	Category of the Institute and their number	Year	No. of students recruited through campus selection by	
			MNCs	Indian Private Sector Companies
1.	IITs (7)	2006	878	1371
		2007	955	I486
2.	IIMs (6)	2006	541	432
		2007	616	474

Improvement of hyd **ro-electric power generation**

†*251. SHRI BALAVANT *ALIAS* BAL APTE:
SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

whether the share of hydel power capacity has decreased in the total power generation capacity of the country, due to shortfall in the hydel power generation;

whether the States having high potential have also failed badly in exploitation of this sector and even the initiatives of the private sector too have shown very little success; and

if so, the details of steps and measures Government proposes to take to improve hydel power generation in the country?

†Origmal notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSH1LK.UMAR SHINDE): (a) While the total installed hydro power capacity in the country has been steadily growing over the years, the growth in thermal power capacity has outpaced the growth in hydro-capacity. This is largely due to the fact that thermal projects have lower construction risks and challenges and shorter gestation periods as compared to hydro power projects. The share of hydro power capacity in the total generation capacity, which was 50.62% in the year 1962-63, is presently about 25%.

Most of the untapped hydro potential lies in Himalayan States. The allocation of hydro power projects is done by the host State where the site is located. Hydro Power Projects are site specific, often located in remote areas with forest cover. Due attention has also to be given to environmental and displacement/rehabilitation issues, as well as other local concerns. Some constraints which have been faced by both public sector as well as private sector developers are: (a) high construction risks due to geological uncertainties, (b) law & order problems, (c) Re-settlement and Rehabilitation issues, (d) Inter-State disputes, (e) remote and inhospitable locations of hydro sites.

The Central Government has five Central Public Sector Undertakings, namely, NHPC, SJVNL, THDC, NEEPCO and now NTPC operating in the development of hydro power projects in the central sector. The Government has recently approved a new Hydro Power Policy which aims at providing an impetus to the development of hydro power projects in the Private Sector also. The Salient Features of this New Policy are given in the Statement.

Statement

Salient features of the Mew Hydro Policy, 2008

The existing dispensation available to the Public Section under the National Tariff Policy 2006, regarding exemption from tariff based bidding up to January 2011, is also extended to private sector hydroelectric projects which obtain CEA's concurrence, sign PPAs with distribution licensees and achieve financial closure before January, 2011.

as. State Governments would be required to follow a transparent procedure for awarding potential sites to the private sector.

In order to enable the project developer to recover the costs incurred by him in obtaining the projects site, merchant sale of up to a maximum of 40% of the saleable energy has been allowed. Projects that do not conform to the prescribed time lines would however lose this incentive of merchant sales in a graded manner.

An additional 1% free power over and above 12% will be earmarked for a Local Area Development Fund aimed at providing a regular stream of revenue for income generation, infrastructure creation and welfare schemes in the affected are

Each project affected family (PAF) will get 100 units of electricity every month for a period of 10 years free of charge.

Project authorities will bear the 10% State contribution under the Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) for electrification of the affected area. *